THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1054.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

H. L. Wight,

HAS A CONSIGNMENT OF—

3 Bales INDIA MUSLINS,

AND

1 Ton SPIKE RODS, which he will sell low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1802. 3t.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Bolting Cloths

Of superior quality, just received, for Sale, by

S. & S. MYERS,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

ANTIGUA RUM, Green Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Castile Soap, German Steel, Scotch Snuff, Tumblers, assorted, Writing Paper, Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

November 16, 1802. (6t)

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m.

Bank Notes lost.

I am advised that on the 20th September last, two Bank Notes were inclosed to me and put into the post-office at Alexandria, which have not come to hand. A liberal reward will be given for the Notes on delivery to Mr. John McKinney at Alexandria, or to myself. Any information that may be communicated to either of us, leading to a discovery of the notes, will be thankfully received.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Washington Branch Bank, No. 4085, 100 dollars, dated 16th Feb. 1802.

North America, No 1382, (c) 10 20 dollars, dated 23d July, 1800.

Richmond, 11th Nov. 1802. 3w

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son, *Baltimore*, or to

Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8cw

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

Eagle-Tavern

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has taken the above house which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [t f]

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land wil be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, *Alexandria.*

CHARLES CARTER, *Shirley.*

October 18th, 1802. [tr8thDec]

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about six labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be, one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and stationer.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON October 4.

[By the brig Fox, captain Parsons, arrived here on Saturday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 23th August. The extracts subjoined will shew that their contents are not altogether destitute of interest.]

LONDON, August 23.

Private accounts from Paris talk of a sort of Ostracism, which is to be sanctioned by a Senatus Consultum, which will comprehend all those who have taken part in the troubles of the interior, or in intrigues with the foreign enemy. The incorrigible Royalists will, it is said, be conducted to the Frontiers of the Republic; while those who have been active in anarchic (or jacobinical) conspiracies, are to be transported beyond the sea: The list is forming under the eye of the First Consul; he has collected in a book, which he does not shew to any person, very detailed accounts of the most marked characters of the Revolution. No one knows who has furnished him with these accounts, but he consults this book every time he has a nomination to make, or a rigorous measure to order.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 20th:—Every thing seems to confirm the report, that the Chief Consul is determined to inflict a signal punishment upon the Barbary Powers: The Moniteur of the 19th contains a detail of the depredations which the Dey of Algiers has been committing for the last six months upon the different Powers of Europe. "It is useful," says the Moniteur, "to publish it, because in reading it we shall be less astonished at the extreme rapacity, than at the audacity of this Barbarian, who thinks himself the Sovereign of the Universe, because he treats all the other Governments as if they were tributary to him." It must be acknowledged, however, that the conduct of these Barbarians is less disgraceful than the meanness which Europe has so long been guilty of in condescending to purchase their amity and forbearance.

The French journals complain much of the latitude of observation in which the English papers indulge themselves with respect to the Consular Government: It is natural enough that they should be displeased with seeing that we can do what they dare not.

A letter from Madras says, "a most advantageous trade is now carried on with the Molucco Islands.—The whole of the gold dust collected in Celebes is given in exchange for the manufactures of England and of British India. This lucrative branch of commerce, which has long been in the hands of the Chinese, is now fallen into the possession of the English."

AUGUST 25.—A division has sailed from Toulon against Tunis, with an Aid-de-Camp of the First Consul, who is to demand of the Bey the cause of his insults to the French flag. The Dey of Algiers will receive next a visit from the French squadron.

The harvest has commenced here, under the most auspicious circumstances, and Ceres smiles upon Sussex: The golden grain is fallen in all directions, ripe, full and heavy. I am now conversing with a foreign Gentleman, arrived from the Banks of the Rhine; he assures me that the corn and vintage in Germany will be more productive this year than it ever was before in his recollection.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

A very unexpected event has just taken place. The French government has entered an absolute prohibition of the introduction of English newspapers! It is no longer permitted to any person whatever to receive them. The Commissaries of the Police, have made a rigorous search in all the Coffee-houses and Cabinets de Lecture and carried off all the papers which they could find. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the remarks made in your Journals on the article which lately appeared in the *Moniteur*.

This event has occasioned a strong sensation here. We can now receive the news from England only through the medium of the Hamburgh, Frankfort, and Prussia Journals, which are too complaisant to copy any article which may displease the French government.

General Vidal, formerly chief of Bernadotte's Staff, has been arrested; it is even said that Bernadotte has received orders to quit Paris, or as it is commonly expressed, he has accepted of a mission to conceal his being disgraced. The government, although it has proclaimed its stability, follows its old career. Its fears are as strong as ever, and in its terrors it spares neither poverty, ignorance, nor weakness. It is not uncommon to see a workman dragged from his work-shop to prison, without being allowed time even to take his coat with him; their wives (who are often comprehended in those cruel arrestations) follow with their frightened children in their arms.

On the fete of the 15th, the people noticed, in a particular manner, the illuminations of the facade of the Magdaleine. It is said that Madame Bonaparte's ladies of honor told her that many persons murmured at the idea of illuminating the very spot where the remains of the unfortunate Louis XVI repose, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the man that occupies his place Madame Bonaparte hastened to inform the Consul, who acknowledging that there was some inconvenience, replied that it was sufficient for the reflection to have been made by the public, in order not to yield to it, for he could not suffer it to be said Bonaparte had trembled before the manes of Louis the XVIth.

P. S. I open my letter to say, that Bonaparte has passed a great part of the night in the Conservative Senate. The Point Neuf, and all the adjoining places are filled with troops. At eleven o'clock this morning, the First Consul returned again to the Senate! Something of the first importance is on the tapis; but the post is going out, and I have not time to add even a conjecture as to its nature.

Extract of a letter from E. Shepard, master of the sloop Gull, from the port of New-London, bound to the Spanish Main, dated Demarara, September 10.

"On my passage out I had constant gales, which drove me to leeward of my intended port. After beating 11 days on the coast, I entered a port and was seized by the Portuguese, who allowed me to depart after thirty days detention. I put to sea again, and after beating 62 days, carried away my bowsprit; put into port and was again seized, and permitted to depart after ninety days detention. I received certain accounts that the Spaniards seized every American who went to the river La Plate; and the Portuguese have taken many. A brig and a schooner from New-York, are seized at the river Amazon, where I left them. I am bound to the leeward for a market, not having as yet sold enough to pay expences. I wish this published for the information of those who adventured by me. The Gull proves to be an excellent sea vessel."

[The above vessel is constructed of Boards, after the plan of Colonel Halsey.]

Extract from a Protest made by Jas. Batchelder, late Master, Thomas Howland, Mate, and James Chisholm, seaman, on board the schooner Cornelia, belonging to Alexandria, bound home.

On the 20th of August last, the schooner Cornelia, with a cargo on board, left Montego Bay, in the Island of Jamaica, bound to Alexandria, on the night of the 1st of September, about thirty leagues from land, on the south side of Cuba, near the Isle of Pines, a sudden flaw of wind struck the vessel and upset her, at which time the master and crew were all upon deck. The boat broke her gripes, in which the master crew and the supercargo, Mr. Talbot, who escaped from the cabin by accident, were saved; the cargo being composed of rum, the vessel did not sink, and they remained by the wreck until 8 o'clock next morning, endeavouring to save a passenger, Mr. Henry, a native of Carolina, who had not time to escape from the cabin, and to get a supply of water and provisions. In both these objects they were disappointed, as they had neither axe or knife, and obtaining a spar for a mast for the boat, and a piece of the square sail, which they tore with their hands for a sail, without water, provisions or clothes, except what they had on when the vessel upset, they took their departure and stood for the south side of Cuba, which they made on the second day, and on the third landed near the Isle of Pines, about seventy leagues from Havanna. After procuring a passport from the chief officer of the district, at the first village they entered, they proceeded on their journey to Havanna, experiencing incredible hardships from being obliged to travel without shoes and hats, through a country full of underwood, and where the rays of the sun were insupportable; they arrived at the gates of the city on the 21st September, and having been informed on the road that there were no American vessels in port and, that there was no American Consul or Agent residing there, they requested from the officer of the guards, a guide to conduct them to the Governor to whom their passport was directed, expecting his protection and assistance to return home; they had two interviews with him, and were then sent under the guard of four armed soldiers to the Gen. of marines, who ordered them on board a guard ship; on the evening of the next day they were examined by a marine officer, when the supercargo was liberated; they remained on board until the 18th September, when they were disembarked and marched to the Gen. of marines, where they underwent a second examination by the marine department; they were then re-embarked on board a guard ship, where they were detained untill the 23d Sept. Immediately after the supercargo was liberated, the most ample colonial bail had been offered for their persons, notwithstanding which, contrary to every principle of humanity, they were confined eleven days, suffering all the hardships of prisoners of war, in a loathsome vessel, obliged to sleep exposed to the weather, nearly naked, destitute of every convenience for the support of existence, and threatened with punishment unless they would work. Mr. V. Gray, acting as provincial agent of the U. States at Havanna, used every exertion in their favor.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherst court house, by public auction, for ready money, on the third Monday in December next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other, five acres, containing a valuable mine of Iron-Ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in September last, and the sale postponed, as only one of the commissioners could conveniently attend on that day, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } *Commissioners.*

☞ The sale of the above property was, by mistake, advertised in several numbers of this paper to take place on the 21st of Nov. next. The sale will be (as above) on the 3d Monday in December next.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseham,
Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdf.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

When it was first announced, that the president of these U. States had sent a letter to Thomas Paine, and invited him to this country, it was represented by the friends and supporters of Mr. Jefferson, and by many of the newspapers devoted to his interest, to be a mere *federal lie*, made only to deceive the people and destroy their confidence in the first magistrate. It has, however, proved to be no *federal lie*, for the letter has been published, the man has arrived, and declares that he comes in consequence of the pressing solicitations of Mr. Jefferson.

That Thomas Paine has condescended to accept the invitation is doubtless productive of regret to Mr. Jefferson and many of his friends. If he had not come the party might have adhered to the ground which they first assumed, continued to deny the fact, and the authenticity of the letters. But, by his arrival, this ground is completely swept away, and the circumstance of having once taken it, exhibits conclusive proof, that it was deemed a matter of some consequence as affecting the reputation of the president. By denying the fact, and strenuously opposing its reception, the friends of Mr. Jefferson necessarily admit, that the character of Paine has become so debased and blasted, as to render it disgraceful to invite him to our country.

But the time has come when the facts respecting the whole business are fully laid open, and can admit of no further denial. It being proved, that the publications of republican editors were founded in truth, and, consequently, that the charges which the democrats have exhibited against them were false and malicious, the first ground of defence is deserted, and our ears are now assailed from all quarters, with encomium on the aid which Paine rendered to the United States during the revolutionary contest. We are excited to a grateful remembrance of his services, and to hail him as a friend to the liberty and rights of man.

In the observations which we shall here make, it is not our intention to examine the justice of his claim to the gratitude of this country, or discuss his merits as a friend to the rights of man. For, though we hesitate not to say, that his revolutionary labors have been productive of less *good* than *evil*, and that his principles of liberty can produce nothing but the worst of slavery, his merit or demerit, in this respect, is of no importance for our present purpose. We are not now anxious to prove that Thomas Paine is devoid of talents, or that he has never employed them to any valuable purpose. To the apostles of jacobinism we have here nothing to say. Sober appeals to the understanding are lost upon them, for it is only with *the sting of satire* and the *lash of scorn* that they are ever brought to feel the force of truth. Our observations will apply themselves solely to the reason of those men who have *the fear of God before their eyes*, and prefer *his honor* as their chief good.

Among the friends and supporters of Mr. Jefferson, there are many who profess to believe the *Christian Religion*, and there are some who are the ministers of Christ, and teach his doctrines under a commission from the *Most High*. To such, if their professions are sincere, the spread and prosperity of the cause of the Redeemer must be an object of most ardent desire. Compared with it, all other objects are considered of no value, and, when opposed to it as destructive to the best good of man. To these men this transaction speaks in loud and solemn terms. They are called seriously to consider, and duly to ponder this thing in their hearts.

When Mr. Jefferson became a candidate for the place which he now holds, the charge of *infidelity* was boldly brought forward, and strongly urged against him.—His infidel friends laughed at the accusation, and the Christians, who afforded him their support, denied its justice. The latter adduced every proof, of which the subject was capable, to convince themselves and others, that the charge was groundless. They acknowledged that *the Ruler who did not fear God* was not entitled to the confidence of the people, and that the opposer of the cause of Christ was the worst enemy of man. These, as general truths, were frequently and readily admitted, but their application to the faith and character of Mr. Jefferson was uniformly and strenuously denied. It may, perhaps, be useful to inquire if this application can now be made, and if the charge against Mr. Jefferson of unbelief in, and opposition to, the doctrines of the Gospel can derive any support from the transaction of which we speak.

The character of Thomas Paine is well known, his writings proclaim his principles, and there is scarcely a school boy in the country who is ignorant of the history of his life. There is, probably, no man in the present world who has laboured more strenuously to oppose and destroy the religion of Christ, and there is perhaps, no one whose exertions have been attended with more effect upon the ignorant and unlettered part of mankind. Without the talents which have distinguished Hume, Bollingbroke, and Voltaire, he has been more successful; for, while they partially addressed the reason and understanding of men, his object has been to influence the feelings and passions of youth. Though Paine has produced nothing new in support of infidelity, and though his arguments are less specious than those of any other infidel writer, still he has rendered more doubtful many who doubted before; taught inconsiderate youth to mock at morality and despise religion; and brought many to the standard of his faith. Thus arrayed in hostility to the cause of God, and to temporal and eternal happiness of man, he comes to our country by the solicitation of the first magistrate, and with the assurance of *his best wishes for the success of his labors*.

When these facts are fully presented to his mind and candidly considered, what man can be found who will not believe that Mr Jefferson is an infidel, and that he wishes for the destruction of the Christian system? Surely no man who is desirous that the cause of morality and religion may extend and flourish, can wish for the residence of Thomas Paine in this country; no one who is not hostile to its propagation can hope for the success of his labors. No Christian parent can support the idea, that his children will imbibe the principles which are promulged by Paine, and no mind, truly devoted to the service of God, can view the man, and reflect on his life, without feeling the strongest indignation. None but an infidel would invite him to his habitation; and no man who is not at war with every pious principle could pray, that his labors might be successful.

Every supporter of Mr Jefferson, who makes a profession of faith in the gospel, should seriously consider this subject. Every man who feels a decent respect for religion, and the feelings and opinions of religious men, should reflect, that a high indignity is offered to that religion, and those feelings and opinions. Such men are now called to decide upon the moral and religious character of their chief ruler. Let them decide as reason and conscience shall dictate, and we will abide by their decision. He who thus decides will exclaim, that *a more gross insult could not have been offered to the feeling and understanding of a Christian People*.

THOMAS PAINE.

At the particular request of several of our subscribers, we republish the letter from Thomas Paine, informing Americans of hi arrival, and intended pursuits. We gave some account of the unparalleled egotism which pervades this letter, in the last Virginia Gazette. It is couched in such a strain of vanity, as certainly must disgust every reader of judgment. It is astonishing how any person of common reflection can discover in it, any other merit but that of the most consummate impudence. We regret for the honor of Americans, that it should have received from any public print, the smallest encomium. We lament that the United States of America, should have seen the day, when the reviler of christiany was to receive applause.—With the deepest sorrow we behold the partizans of infidelity already starting from their lurking holes in every quarter of the union, to hail the arrival of a person who has occasioned more bloodshed, than the combined individual efforts of all the kings on earth. It would seem that the spirit of darkness is settling over the western hemisphere. That phrenzy which has deluged the nations of Europe in a flood of misery, for these ten years past, has at length reached the shores of America. The pestilence of discord and atheism has not only made its appearance but a rapid progress; when, the efforts of the virtuous will be able to stop its career, time alone can determine.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THOMAS PAINE,
To the Citizens of the U. States.

Letter the First.

After an absence of almost fifteen years, I am again returned to the country in who e dangers I bore my share, and to whose greatness I contributed my part.

When I sailed for Europe in the spring of 1787 it was my intention to return to America the next year, and enjoy, in retirement, the esteem of my friends and the repose I was entitled to. I had stood out the storm of one revolution and had no wish to embark in another. But other scenes and circumstances than those of contemplated ease were allotted me. The French revolution was beginning to germinate when I arrived in France. The principles of it were good, they were copied from America, and the men who conducted it were honest. But the fury of faction soon extinguished the one, and sent the other to the scaffold. Of those who began that revolution I am almost the only survivor, and that through a thousand dangers. I owe this, not to the prayers of the priests, nor the piety of hypocrites, but to the continued protection of Providence.

But while I beheld with pleasure the dawn of liberty rising in Europe, I saw, with regret, the lustre of it fading in America. In less than two years from the time of my departure some distant symptoms painfully suggested the idea that the principles of the revolution were expiring on the soil that produced them. I received, at that time, a letter, from a female literary correspondent, and in my answer to her I expressed my fears on that head in the following pensive soliloquy.

"You touch me on a very tender point "when you say, that my friends on your "side the water cannot be reconciled to "the idea of my abandoning America e-"ven for my native England. They are "right. I had rather see my horse But-"ton eating the grass of Bordentown or "Morrisanea than see all the pomp and "show of Europe.

"A thousand years hence, for I must in-"dulge a few thoughts, perhaps in less, "America may be what Europe now is. "The innocence of her character, that "won the hearts of all nations in her fa-"vour, may sound like a romance, and her "inimitable virtue as if it had never been. "The rules of that liberty for which thou-"sands bled may just furnish materials for "a village tale, or extort a sigh from ruf-"tic sensibility; whilst the fashionable of "that day, enveloped in dissipation, shall "deride the principle and deny the fact.

"When we contemplate the fall of Em-"pires, and the extinction of the nations "of the ancient world, we see but little "more to excite our regret than the moul-"dering ruins of pompous palaces, magni-"ficent monuments, lofty pyramids, and "walls and towers of the most costly "workmanship: but when the empire of "America shall fall, the subject for con-"templative sorrow will be infinitely gre-"ater than crumbling brass or marble. A-"mpire. It will not then be said here "stood a temple of vast antiquity, here "rose a babel of invisible height, or there "a palace of sumptuous extravagance; "but, here! ah painful thought! the no-"blest work of human wisdom, the grand-"est scene of human glory, the fair cause "of freedom ROSE and FELL. Read "this, and then ask if I forget America."

I now know, from the information I obtain upon the spot, that the impressions that then distressed me, for I was proud of America, were but too well founded.—She was turning her back on her own glory, and making hasty strides in the retrograde path of oblivion. But a spark from the Altar of SEVENTY-SIX, unextinguished and unextinguishable through that long night of error, is again lighting up, in every part of the union, the genuine flame of rational liberty.

As the French revolution advanced it fixed the attention of the world, and drew from the pensioned pen of Edmund Burke a furious attack. This brought me once more on the public theatre of politics and occasioned the pamplet, RIGHTS OF MAN. It had the greatest run of any work ever published in the English language. The number of copies circulated in England, Scotland, and Ireland, besides translations into foreign languages were between four and five hundred thousand.

The principles of that work were the same as those in *Common Sense*, and the effect would have been the same in England, as it had been in America, could the vote of the nation have been quietly taken, or had equal opportunities of consulting or acting existed. The only difference between the two works, was, that the one was adopted to the local circumstances of England, and the other to those of America. As to myself, I acted in both cases alike; I relinquished to the people of England, as I had done to those of America all profits from the work. My reward existed in the ambition to do good, and in the independent happiness of my own mind.

But a faction acting in disguise was rising in America that had lost sight of first principles. They were beginning to contemplate government as a profitable monopoly, and the people as hereditary property. It is therefore no wonder that the *Rights of Man* was attacked by that faction, and its author continually abused.—But let them go on, give them rope enough, and they will put an end to their own insignificance. There is too much common sense and independence in America to be long the dupe of any faction foreign or domestic.

But in the midst of the freedom we enjoy, the licentiousness of the papers called federal (and I know not why they are called so, for they are in their principles anti-federal and despotic) are a dishonor to the character of the country, and an injury to its reputation and importance abroad. They represent the whole people of America as destitute of public principle and private manners. As to any injury they can do at home to those whom they abuse, or service they can render to those who employ them, it is to be set down to the account of noisy nothingness. It is on themselves the disgrace recoils; for the reflection easily presents itself to every thinking mind, that *those who abuse liberty when they possess it, would abuse power could they obtain it*; and therefore they may as well take a general motto for all such papers, WE AND OUR PARTONS, ARE NOT FIT TO BE TRUSTED WITH POWER.

There is in America, more than in any other country, a large body of people who attend quietly to their farms, or follow their several occupations, who pay no regard to the clamours of anonymous scribblers, who think for themselves, and judge of government, not by the fury of newspaper writers, but by the prudent frugality of its measures, and the encouragement it gives to the improvement and prosperity of the country, and who, acting on their own judgment never come forward in an election but on some great occasion. When this body moves all the little barkings of scribbling and witless currs pass for nothing. To say to this independent description of men *you must turn out such or such persons at the next election, for they have taken off a great many taxes and lessened the expenses of government; they have dismissed my son, or my brother, or myself, from a lucrative office in which there was nothing to do*, is to shew the cloven foot of faction, and preach the language of ill disguised mortification. In every part of the Union this faction is in the agonies of death, and in proportion as its fate approaches it gnashes its teeth, and struggles. My arrival has struck it as with a hydrophobia; it is like the sight of water to canine madness.

As this letter is intended to announce my arrival to my friends, and to my enemies, if I have any, for I ought to have none in America, and as introductory to others that will occasionally follow, I shall close it by declining the line of conduct I shall pursue.

I have no occasion to ask, and do not intend to accept, any place or office in the government. There is none it could give me that would be any ways equal to the profits I could make as an author, for I have an established fame in the literary world, could I reconcile it to my principles to make money by politics or religion. I must be in every thing what I ever have been, a disinterested volunteer. My proper sphere of action is on the common floor of citizenship, and to honest men I give my hand and my heart freely.

I have some manuscript works to publish, of which I shall give proper notice; and some mechanical affairs to bring forward that will employ all my leisure time. I shall continue these letters as I see occasion, and as to the low party prints that chuse to abuse me, they are welcome. I shall not descend to answer them. I have been too much accustomed to such common stuff to take any notice of it. The Government of England honored me with a thousand martyrdoms by burning me in effigy in every town in that country, and their hirelings in America may do the same.

THOMAS PAINE.

City of Washington,
Nov. 12, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. VI.

Long before I commenced these numbers, Duane's character was considerably unfolded by the detections which were published against him, both in this paper and in the Recorder. He saw the danger to which those investigations exposed him. The name of Pickering, and the words Public Plunder, haunted his soul while awake, and disturbed him when asleep. He endeavored to avert his own destruction by creating a battery of personal hostility against Mr. Callender, the object of which was to expose and shew to the world, as he says, the real character of Callender. Duane perhaps thought that if he could fix infamy upon Callender, it might either save his own character from destruction, or extenuate the severe censures which awaited him. The whole community stood neuter in the contest. Every one was anxious to see the issue of a literary battle between two champions who had been the intimate friends and fellow labourers in the late revolutionary drama. Each had obtained, in a high degree, the approbation, confidence, and countenance of the president of the United States; each claiming pre-eminence as writer, and neither, in any degree, yielding upon a single point to the other.

To this controversy itself I refer the reader. It is not my object to decide between them upon a single point or position. I have mentioned it that I might introduce a circumstance which was published by Duane in one of his letters to Callender which appeared in the Aurora on the 25th of August; and that there may be no misunderstanding, I will insert the extract exactly as it appeared in the Aurora:

"A case occurs to me of a person "caught in the act of stealing Mahoga-"ny. You know the person. He who "detected the theft caused the Mahoga-"ny to be returned to the place from "whence it was stolen. You know both "the parties. He who had prevented the "accomplishment of the robbery consi-"dered it to be his duty to send the cul-"prit to saw marble, for which his mus-"cular form was better calculated than "for a life of laziness and intemperance, "but it was at a time when party spirit "ran high. *The man who caught the "robber* was a democrat, and the robber "had attached himself to that party, and "the honest man apprehending that his "party and politics might be aspersed for "the crime of this unworthy individual, "hesitated. He found that the poor wretch "had a wife at that time overwhelm-"ed by a created disease, on a loathsome "bed, with a number of children, all in a "state next to famishing, and actually ex-"isting on the private contributions of the "charitable, while the wretch himself took "daily for his morning beverage a pint "of brandy.

"Pity for such a complication of wretch-"edness and vice, and the discretion of "a political partizan, suffered the dealer "in Mahogany to escape, upon promise "of future good behaviour, after the pro-"perty had been restored"

In a subsequent Aurora, Duane identified the name of Callender as the thief, but commuted the accusation to some other wood, admitting that it was not Mahogany.

To these charges Callender has replied in a stile of defiance, which seemed to give left Duane no alternative between the publication of the proofs, and the confession of being a LYAR. So far he submits to the latter, because he has proved nothing. But let the facts upon these points be what they may, I do not intend to embrace either the cause of the accuser or the accused; my object is to create from the charges of Duane against Callender, very heavy accusations against himself—his friend, the kind hearted and good natured democrat, who suffered the culprit to escape, because he also was a democrat—against the party, of which Duane pretends to be the organ, and against the army of subscribers, whose purses and names are devoted to the detestable purpose of supporting such men, &c. &c.

In this view of the case, it will be perfectly immaterial whether Duane shall hereafter support the charges, or whether he shall remain as he now appears to be—A LYAR.

Reader! before we proceed, I request you to read the foregoing extract over and over; take notice of the acculation—of the cause of acquittal—the persons and party by whom, for whom, and for what purpose the culprit is said to have been acquitted.

And are you not astonished at the audacious impudence of this man, who pretends to give public information and instruction to the community, who tells you that one of his party had caught another in the act of stealing, an offence which is punishable by the laws of the land, which is discountenanced by the laws of God, and by those of social intercourse? Astonishment must indeed overwhelm you, when you are told that the thief was neither punished nor prosecuted. And why not? The reason assigned by Duane is, because he had attached himself to the democratic party. These are Duane's words, and his reason. Heavens and earth! into what a pit of unfathomable infamy must that party have descended before they could, in the coolness and calmness of consideration, excuse a thief, taken in the very act of stealing, merely because he was attached to their party? This I suppose is the meaning of "*democracy is organized.*" How much more will your astonishment be excited when these facts are told and these principles justified by the notorious Duane; the chosen vessel of presidential secrets; the right hand man and chief counsellor of the immaculate, all-knowing Jefferson; the self-styled organ of the public will? If this be democracy, if these be the means by which the party in power have obtained, and expect to retain their elevation, and what we are to understand by the vaunting, that democracy is organized in the state of Pennsylvania, woe then to our country, woe to every thing that is virtuous, just and desirable! The greatest criminal may bid fair to be the greatest favorite. 'Bid fair,' did I say? Does not the fact exist? If previous to this there was any thing wanting to shew what was the real character of Duane, the proof is now afforded. From his own mouth he is condemned. But why, all criminal as he is, the president of the United States still overshadows and protects him with the wings of government, may be answered by any one who can.

Surely it is not possible that this fatal and irreparable blunder could have been made by your chief A. J. D. We know him well enough to suppose that he would not have suffered a confession so broad, so damning to the party, to have escaped his pen. How will he deserve the high honors which presidential favor has conferred upon him by exposing the party to such irretrievable disgrace and destruction? No! no! of this at least he is innocent.

If the attorney for the United States, for the state of Pennsylvania, or any of her lawyers, was to be asked in what degree of criminality a man would stand who had smothered a crime which his duty as a citizen required him to prosecute, the answer would be, that he was no less a criminal. What do the laws of morality say? They will condemn the accessary as well as the principal. And what ought every honest man who reads the Aurora to say? What ought every honest subscriber to do? He ought to discontinue the paper.

Nothing can be more true than this, that if such crimes are committed, countenanced, tolerated, justified and defended by the party of which Duane is the confidant and organ, it is time, high time indeed that the people, the virtuous people I mean, should with one voice hurl them from their ill-gotten power; it is time that the cry of detestation should run through the land; it should be proclaimed upon the house tops, until the echo thereof should pass, from the frigid mountains of New-Hampshire to the burning sands of Georgia.

Fellow men! behold the voluntary and impudent confessions of one of the counsellors and confidants of your president! he who riots in all the spoils of crime, and in all the hardihood of consummate villainy, proclaims and justifies his foul deeds in the columns of a paper, which is patronized, promoted, encouraged and recommended by your president; by the organs of the government; the man to whom you pay 25,000 dollars per year, to whom you have given the most honorable office in the world; the man whom you have delighted to honor! Oh tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Askelon.

LUCIUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Gelston, previous to the late division among the democratic party of New-York, was the intimate friend of Mr. Burr, and it was owing entirely to the recommendation of the vice president that the collectorship of New-York was bestowed on Mr. Gelston; but to do Mr. Burr justice, I have the best grounds for believing that he did not recommend Mr. Gelston for this office until he understood it was the determined resolution of Mr. Jefferson to displace Mr. Sands. Although the vice president and Mr. Sands have never been otherwise acquainted than as citizens of the same town, yet it is more than probable had Mr. Burr been president in the room of Mr. Jefferson, he would have paid a stricter regard to merit and integrity, than to have displaced an officer so particularly distinguished for these virtues as the former collector of New-York was. The author of the View of the Political Conduct of Mr. Burr asserts, that at Washington, the vice president strong-

ly recommended removals from office.—Conſiderable enquiry has lately been made by the friends of Mr. Burr as to the truth of this circumſtance, and it is with pleaſure that they have found it only to have been a groundleſs calumny, that either originated in the fertile brains of Mr. De Witt Clinton, or the more ſtupid intellect of the editor of the American Citizen.—During the abſence of Mr. Burr at Charleſton, and while the ſtate elections were depending at New-York, Mr. Gelſton was particularly active as a political intriguer, and to this man alone may be traced the exploſion which then took place among the democrats. The ſeeds of jealoufy between the Burr faction and the Clintonians had long been ſown, but the fruits of diſcord which they produced owed their early maturity to the foul vapours of Gelſton's heart, that, like the effluvia of a dunghill which generate myriads of piſmires, gives warmth to ſcandal and force to intrigue. Mr. Gelſton was now in poſſeſſion of one the moſt lucrative offices in the gift of the preſident; he was ſenſible that the only way to retain it was to court the preſident's favor; he ſaw from the conduct which Mr. Jefferſon was purſuing, that he muſt incur the diſpleaſure of all men of penetration. He therefore apprehended a ſpeedy breach between the preſident and vice preſident—He choſe to ſacrifice perſonal friendſhip to perſonal intereſt. He fancied the partiſans of Mr. Burr were few in compariſon to thoſe of Mr. Jefferſon. But he was at a loſs how to appear the immediate friend of the preſident, to whom he was a ſtranger, as his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Burr was well known.—This was really a delicate ſituation for Mr. Gelſton, and required much more art than he is poſſeſſed of, to have acted the part which he adopted, without loſing the eſteem of both parties. He however imagined that his ſkill in intrigue would extricate him with little difficulty. Mr. Burr's abſence from the city ſeemed a favorable opportunity to embrace the cauſe of the Clintonians without the knowledge of his patron. The Narrative of the Suppreſſion of Preſident Adams's Hiſtory was the firſt publication from the Clintonians that attacked the character of Mr. Burr. Immediately upon the appearance of that pamphlet, Mr. Gelſton, not only in the different circles which he frequented, gave it credit, but afforded the author of the Narrative ſome information which he ſuppoſed would operate conſiderably to the prejudice of Mr. Burr. Wood, the author of the Hiſtory, had applied to Mr. Burr for a volume of the New-York Journals of Congreſs, which contained ſome matters reſpecting General Williams. Mr. Burr had it not, but he furniſhed Wood with a letter to Mr. Gelſton, who was in poſſeſſion of a complete ſet of the journals.—Had Mr. Gelſton been ſatisfied with only communicating this trivial circumſtance, it could have had no other effect than ſhowing his own officious diſpoſition. But this was not all. He had a few weeks previous to the giving this volume of Journals to Wood at the requeſt of Mr. Burr, given a file of the Argus to Barlas the bookſeller, for the purpoſe of compiling the ſame Hiſtory. Mr. Burr was quite ignorant of this laſt circumſtance; but Mr. Gelſton, without any regard to truth, informed either Mr. Cheetham or ſome of the Clinton band, that he was adviſed by Mr. Burr to furniſh Wood with the above file of papers, the above Journals, and every information that could be of ſervice to him in writing the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams. Before Mr. Burr returned to New-York from Charleſton, Mr. Gelſton made a regular viſit to the houſe of Mr. Cheetham every morning and evening, to conſult and deliberate upon thoſe plans moſt likely to inſure ſucceſs to the Clintonian candidates in the ſtate elections. He ſeldom went, although ſometimes, to the office of the American Citizen, as it was ſituated in Pearl-ſtreet, the moſt public part of New-York; but the houſe of Cheetham being in a more retired ſituation, was better adapted for caucuſes. No ſooner, however, did Mr. Burr return, than Mr Gelſton perceived it prudent to deſiſt in thoſe viſits, for two reaſons, perhaps one was, that Cheetham had removed his family and his plotting chamber to a houſe equally if not more retired, but not ſo convenient for thoſe gentlemen who were deſirous of acting the part of Mr. Gelſton. It was unluckily ſituated directly oppoſite to the houſe of Mr. Swartwout, the city marſhal. The other reaſon was, that Mr. Gelſton perceived, notwithſtanding all his ſeeming zeal for the Clinton intereſt, that he was not regarded by that party in the ſame ſincere light which he tho't his ſervices deſerved; but he was ſtill deſirous of being a Clintonian, at the ſame time that he was ambitious of being thought a Burrite. He conſequently deemed it prudent to decline a public cordiality with Cheetham, and to confine his political interviews to the more reſpectable Clintonians, ſuch as the little deputy attorney general and Mr. Tunis Wortman. In place of the familiar ſhake of the hand, and the humble bow which always took place when he met Cheetham in the ſtreet, he changed the ſalute to a wink of the eye and a nod with the head. This rather diſpleaſed Cheetham; he thougt it was a trick, that the collector was not entitled to ſport.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. II.

Againſt Thomas Paine.

Mr. DAVIS,

The moſt ardent admirer of infidelity and atheiſm, the greateſt eulogiſt of this man, if he has any ſenſe of ſhame, muſt be diſguſted at the matchleſs impudence and unparrelled vanity of his proclamation. He pretends that it was written for the purpoſe of advertiſing his friends that he had arrived at the ſeat of government after 15 years of abſence.—But the truth is that he had and ſtill has very different motives. He knew that the newſpapers of all parties had taken notice of this event. It was announced even before he arrived, that he had committed his fate to the dangers of the ocean. Nay, he knew alſo that it had been publiſhed in one of the papers at Baltimore that he had been ſued for a ſmall debt which was due to ſome perſon who having poſſeſſed more money than prudence had ſaved Paine from deſtruction by a voluntary and diſintereſted loan. This money Paine not only refuſed to return, but had endeavored to exculpate himſelf from reſponſibility, by diſowning the fact. Diſhoneſty and ingratitude exemplified in this tranſaction, would be enough for the deſtruction of any ordinary character. As relates to Paine it is a trifle. It is but a drop in the ocean. He commits the caſe to its fate, and with equal calmneſs and impudence means to treat thoſe who expoſe it or himſelf with ſilent contempt.

Notwithſtanding this vicioufneſs of character, he moſt oſtentatiouſly boaſts, that he gave to the public the emoluments of his writings, that he intends to write again, and that he ſhall not accept of any recompence. Such is the diſintereſted nobleneſs of his ſoul, ſuch is his love for his fellow creatures, that he is willing to appropriate all the benefits which may be derived from the employment of his *vaſt talents*, to the good of his fellow men, and yet we perceive at the ſame time that he poſſeſſes no objection againſt an act of fraud and of ingratitude towards one of the moſt deſerving of all his acquaintances; one who had by a voluntary loan of money ſaved Paine's life and procured for him the means of exiſtence, ſubſiſtance and comfort.

A man muſt indeed be all credulity who can compare theſe things and then impute to Paine the diſintereſtedneſs of character which he aſpires to eſtabliſh. Have we not ſeen inſtances of the payment of large ſums of money to authors who were engaged in political writings, ſuch as it would have been unſafe and unpopular to patronize openly? and may we not ſuppoſe that the ſame motives, and the ſame caution which led to the firſt may induce the characters who have done ſo to open their purſes in ſecret to Tom Paine? There is nothing in language which can induce me to believe, that the man who can deſcend to baſeneſs ſo low as to cheat a benefactor out of 50 guineas will, without fee or reward, devote his time and talents, talents too, which he thinks are unparalleled, to the unprofitable purpoſes of political writing, without being well aſſured that ample recompence will be made to him; but by whom, or in what way, or to what extent, I do not pretend to ſay—all that I aim at in this caſe, is to ſhew, by ſomething much ſtronger than words, that Paine ſets out with an intention to deceive; and that intereſt will form a principal conſideration in his operations. But the characters who compoſe the drama now about to be acted, have the ſagacity to know that it will be much eaſier to inforce their deceptions upon the incautious and unadviſed, by a diſplay of philanthropy and diſintereſtedneſs. But unfortunate it is for them, and more lucky indeed for the community, that the affair of the loan of money, of the attempt to defraud a benefactor, and of the law ſuit, have all burſt out, and have taken their tour through the public prints, before this *far famed, diſintereſted, perſecuted, calumniated, impartial man* had an opportunity of announcing himſelf to his friends.

When the yellow fever makes its appearance in Philadelphia or Baltimore, common fame circulates the report. It is true that the printers do the ſame. But the misfortune is known far and wide, before the printers go to work. So it is with Thomas Paine. His arrival is conſidered as an epoch of miſery and miſfortune. That he had arrived, was ſpread abroad in every direction.—He knew it. He heard it echoed and re-echoed, and ſaw that it was printed and reprinted, ſo that there was no ſort of neceſſity for adverti-ſing his friends of the fact. To make uſe of that as an excuſe for appearing in print, is a piece of impudent deception. Paine had very different motives, and theſe I ſhall hereafter endeavor to unfold and expoſe.

THEOPHILUS.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1802.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THOMAS PAINE.

It may become an enquiry, whether Mr. Jefferſon not only by inviting, but ſuffering the author of the Age of Reaſon to remain unpuniſhed, in the United States, has violated the twenty firſt article of the Britiſh treaty. That article declares, "That the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations, ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility or violence againſt each other, nor accept *commiſſions* or *inſtructions* from any foreign Prince or *State*, enemies to the other party; nor ſhall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavor to inliſt in their military ſervice, any of the ſubjects or citizens of the other party; *and the laws againſt all ſuch offences and aggreſſions ſhall be punctually executed.*"—When Thomas Paine was a member of convention of France in 793, 1794, 795 and 1796, that country was at war with Great-Britain, and Thomas Paine was a citizen of the United States. Ought not therefore Thomas Paine to be indicted and tried for ſuch an offence?

DUANE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

Duane, in the Aurora of the 15th, has publiſhed a lengthy addreſs to his ſubſcribers, which deſerves attention for no other reaſon but to exemplify the inconſiſtency, falſehood, and impudence of the organ of Pennſylvania. Duane in a former paper told the public he had four thouſand ſubſcribers; he now tells them, that only a few more than forty have come forward to pay their ſubſcriptions in the cloſe of the year. Eſtimating the annual ſubſcription of each of thoſe four thouſand, at ſix dollars, which is leſs than a mean between the city and country paper, the amount due to Duane, after deducting fifty ſubſcriptions, ought to be twenty-three thouſand ſeven hundred dollars. But Duane tells us in this addreſs, that the ſubſcriptions due to him, only amount to ſeven thouſand. Wherefore it is evident that Duane has wiſhed to impreſs the public with a belief, that his ſubſcription revenue was ſixteen thouſand ſeven hundred dollars more than it actually is. If Duane's laſt ſtatement is correct, which probably it is, the number of his ſubſcribers cannot exceed twelve hundred and ſeventeen. How ſtupid muſt the organ of the public will be, not to have foreſeen the inextricable poſition which he he has aſſumed.

This addreſs of Duane's furniſhes us alſo with a moſt concluſive and decided proof of the meanneſs and infamy of the ſupporters of the Aurora. Duane by declaring that only a few more than forty have come forward to pay their ſubſcriptions, has told us in plain terms, that only a few more than forty among his ſubſcribers can be honeſt men; for no man but a knave or a fool would ſubſcribe for a paper without paying for it. What a melancholy proof of the principles of thoſe citizens who at preſent form the ruling party in America!!

The editor, or more properly ſpeaking, the type-ſetter for the Peterſburg Republican, has accuſed Wood of a crime, that none who have the ſlighteſt acquaintance of him would even inſinuate. This calumny however is not aſtoniſhing from the creature Field, as it is the general practice of ſuch jacobins always to beſtow their own likeneſs on thoſe, whoſe characters they are deſirous to defame. Field is an adept at ſuch tricks, and as he is an entire ſtranger to Wood, he fancied he might draw a picture of him from himſelf, and ſo ruin his reputation where he was not known. The being is alſo affronted becauſe the Virginia Gazette did not tranſcribe the Attack of the Peterſburg Republican. Did this eſpouſer of infidels imagine any reſpectable paper of the union would copy his Deiſtical jargon? Did he ſuppoſe that good men would read his abominable nonſenſe?—Even Tom Paine will bluſh at ſuch ſtuff, and will wiſh Field was otherwiſe employed than mangling his character.

We have not as yet been able to diſcover thoſe pretended republicans, who amuſe themſelves by ſcribbling for Field's paper; as ſoon as we ſhall, they may reſt aſſured of not paſſing unnoticed.

Cheetham has copied a paragraph from the Examiner about *Wood* and *Coal*, which he neither underſtands himſelf, nor can it be intelligible to the citizens of N. York. But this is nothing extraordinary for the editor of the American Citizen, who loves to deal in enigmas and perplexing conſpiracies, that have no exiſtence but in his own brain.

The caſe of Mr. Rutledge.

The extraordinary attempt, unprecedented in the annals of infamy, to impoſe a forgery upon a perſon of the reſpectability of Mr. Rutledge, aſſumes, from circumſtances that have tranſpired, a more ſerious and alarming appearance than we at firſt apprehended. With the editor of the Evening Poſt, we at firſt imagined, that the letters addreſſed to the preſident under the ſignature of Nicolas Geffroy were the only forged ones, but that Mr. Jefferſon had been deceived, and returned anſwers, believing that they had really been written by the ſaid Nicolas Geffroy. In this view of the matter, only one forgery was committed, and that upon an obſcure individual, ignorant of the language and politics of the country. This might be ſuppoſed to have been the act of ſome political rogue, deſirous to extort, in an unfair manner, the private ſentiments of Mr. Jefferſon, which the editor of the Rhode Iſland Republican, to anſwer certain electioneering purpoſes, had attributed to Mr. Rutledge. Altho' this would have been regarded a moſt unwarrantable and audacious act in the printer of a newſpaper, yet it would not have implicated in ſuch a degree the honor of Mr. Ellery, and conſequently that of his whole party. As circumſtances now appear, the character of Mr. Ellery, not only as a ſenator and a man of honor, but as a perſon poſſeſſed of the loweſt principles of honeſty, is at ſtake. Unleſs Mr. Ellery can produce the moſt ſatisfactory proof that he had no knowledge of the forgery of theſe letters, his integrity muſt ſuffer a ſtain even in the judgment of his warmeſt friends. This will appear evident from the following affidavits of Nicolas Geffroy and John Stratton, with the ſubjoined remarks from the Evening Poſt.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

On the 18th day of September, A. D. 1802, perſonally appeared Nicholas Geffroy, of Newport, Watch-maker, and under ſolemn oath declared, that ſome time in Auguſt, A. D. 1801, he received a letter from the poſt-office in Newport, purporting to be a letter from Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States, and ſigned with his name; relating to various matters with which the deponent was unacquainted, and appearing to him to have been fabricated; in which ſuſpicion he was further confirmed, from the circumſtance of the wafer with which ſaid letter was ſealed being wet, as if from recent inſertion, and *not from contact with a moiſtened news-paper*: conſidering it as an impoſition, he returned the letter to the poſt-office, and demanded a return of the poſtage, complaining that he had been impoſed upon: that the letter was manufactured in this town: that the ſeal was freſh, and aſking if he had ſealed it himſelf; upon which the poſt-maſter returned the poſtage without heſitation and took back the letter. That ſome doubts ariſing, reſpecting the genuineneſs of ſaid letter. Mr. Chriſtopher Ellery informed the deponent, that he had ſome of Mr. Jefferſon's letters in his poſſeſſion, which if the deponent would go with him to his houſe, he could compare with the letter addreſſed to him. That he accordingly went with Mr. Ellery, who upon comparing the letters, declared the ſaid letter to be genuine, and to have been written by Mr. Jefferſon. Mr. Ellery then ſaid to the deponent, that ſome perſon in this town had put the impoſition upon him, and he would endeavour (if the deponent would *leave the letter with him*) to find out who it was. The letter was accordingly left with Mr. Ellery, who ſometime afterwards, when the deponent was about going to New-York, came to him and told him he expected that other letters would arrive ſimilar to that before received, and *requeſting permiſſion of the deponent to take up any ſuch letter as might be directed to him.* That the deponent objected to this requeſt, informing Mr. Ellery that he frequently had letters of conſequence upon buſineſs from his correſpondents, which he ſhould not wiſh ſhould be taken up by Mr. Ellery; to which Mr. Ellery replied, that he could *eaſily know* any letter which might be written by the ſame hand as the other, and he would not take up any other. After the deponent returned from New-York, Mr. Ellery told him he had got another letter from Mr. Jefferſon, which if he would go home with him, he would read to him: and further the deponent ſays, that on this day he demanded ſaid letters from Mr. Ellery, who refuſed to deliver them; and afterwards informed the deponent that he had given them to Mr. Jefferſon. That the deponent left the letters with Mr. Ellery with permiſſion to make inquiry reſpecting them in ſuch manner as he thought fit.

NICOLAS GEFFROY.

Sworn to, and ſubſcribed
Before me, BEN. HAZARD.
Dep. Sec'ry, and Pub. Not. ex off.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

John Stratton, of Newport, being ſworn, declares, that about the month of Auguſt or September, A. D. 1801, he called at the ſhop of Mr. Nicolas Geffroy on ſome buſineſs, when the ſaid Geffroy was reading a letter, which he handed to the deponent to read, ſaying he did not know what to make of it. On peruſal he found ſaid letter was ſigned "Thomas Jefferſon" and directed to the ſaid Geffroy. That in the poſtcript of ſaid letter, as nearly as the deponent can recollect were theſe words, "*I do not frank this letter to avoid ſuſpicion*," and the deponent further teſtifies, that he particularly noticed at the time, that the wafer with which ſaid letter had been ſealed was moiſt, as if recently put to the letter; which circumſtance was alſo noticed by ſaid Geffroy, and by Mr. John A. Shaw, who was alſo preſent.

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sep. A. D. 1802,
Sworn before me, BEN. HAZARD.
Dep. Sec. & Pub. Not. ex off.

Remarks from the Evening Poſt.

"A few remarks only ſhall be here indulged on this affidavit.

"It ſtates a fact, which renders it more than probable that the letters which appeared to come from the Preſident were alſo forgeries. Geffroy ſwears that when he received the letter, as from Mr. Jefferſon, the wafer was ſtill wet, as if from recent inſertion, and not from that moiſture which would be communicated to it from being placed in contact with wet newſpapers. He alſo ſtates, that Mr. Ellery, a ſenator of the United States, told him that *more letters* would be received in the ſame hand writing; which prediction was literally verified.

"It muſt not eſcape remark, that Mr. Ellery found it neceſſary to take the firſt Jefferſon letter *home with him*, carefully to compare it with ſome of Mr. Jefferſon's hand writing before he could aſcertain whether it was really genuine or not. After ſuch compariſon, he decidedly pronounced it to be "Mr. Jefferſon's hand writing." He then requeſted Geffroy to let him take up ſuch further anſwers as he predicted would arrive in his [Geffroy's] intended abſence at New-York.—Geffroy objected, not wiſhing to expoſe his private affairs, by permitting all his letters to be opened by a ſtranger, to which Mr. Ellery replied, "he could *eaſily* know any letter which might be written by the ſame hand as the other, and he would not take up any other." Here the honourable Mr. Ellery ſudenly becomes ſo perfectly acquainted with the hand-writing of Mr. Jefferſon, that he knows it at a glance. But his ignorance of the hand-writing ſerved to poſſeſs Mr. Ellery with the firſt letter to Geffroy, and his intimate acquaintance with it, equally gained him the poſſeſſion of the ſecond.—The man expoſed himſelf to be detected in a trifling inconſiſtency, but ſurely it was a great point in the game to ſecure the letters. It remains for Mr. Jefferſon himſelf to declare, whether he ever did write thoſe anſwers or not; and if he has any notions of honour, and regard to truth and juſtice, he will not heſitate to do it openly and explicitly. We wait to ſee what may be his conduct on the occaſion, and ſuſpend, for the preſent, any further remark on this part of the ſubject."

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt ultimo, an apprentice boy by the name of LEWIS HEAD, alias LEWIS IRONMONGER. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark eyes and hair, and thin viſage. Had on when he went away, a ſhort Virginia cloth coat, nankeen pantaloons, white Marſeilles waiſtcoat, and a black hat, with a very narrow brim. He took with him ſundry other articles of wearing apparel, not recollected. He alſo carried off with him a number of ſhoemaker's tools, which he had tied up in a Bandanna handkerchief. He formerly lived with a coach-maker at the Bowling Green, at which place, or Fredericksburg, I expect he is lurking—or he may be in New-Kent county, where his mother reſides. I will give the above reward to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid apprentice to me in Richmond, or ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid apprentice, and all maſters of veſſels cautioned againſt carrying him out of the ſtate.

RALPH ALLEN.

Richmond, Nov. 10, 1802. rawgw

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AN extenſive aſſortment of Gold, Silver and Pinchback WATCHES, of every deſcription.

Elegant JEWELLERY, in Gold, and Gilt, which have juſt been received from Europe.

A great variety of Watch Maker's Materials and Watch Trinkets;

All of which will be diſpoſed of at the moſt reaſonable prices.

PETER THOMEGUEX.

N. B. Watch-Makers and Dealers will be ſupplied at reduced prices.

Eagle Tavern, Nov. 22, 1802.

The Profeſſor of Law

IN William and Mary College, will commence his Annual Courſe, as uſual, on the firſt day of December next. The Lectures will probably be concluded about the twentieth of March.

October 8, 1802. epteD.

David Roſs, Plt'ff. AGAINST Holeman Rice, Def't. } In the Diſtrict Court of New-Loudon now, holden at Franklin Courthouſe.

THE defendant Rice having left his habitation within the ſame diſtrict, and his preſent reſidence not being known to the plaintiff, he takes this method of giving the defendant notice, That he ſhall take certain depoſitions to be uſed as evidence in the ſaid cauſe at Lunenburg courthouſe on the ſecond Thurſday in January next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock on that day—And the defendant may attend accordingly if he thinks proper.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1802.

The high bred English Stallion,

HAMILTON,

IMPORTED from London in 1797, will stand the ensuing season at the store of Speed, Wilson & Co on Dan River in the lower end of Halifax county. Terms will be announced in due time.

JOHN WILSON.

Halifax county, 18 Nov. 1802. 14w4t

At the sign of the

SPREAD EAGLE,

In Chillicothe.

THE subscriber having furnished his new house, which contains comfortable lodging and private rooms, his cellar well stored with liquors of various kinds, his stable well furnished with separate stalls, plentifully stored with good timothy hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that his constant care will be to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, in the most agreeable manner. He flatters himself that from his means of accommodation, and due attention to those who call on him, their situation will be as agreeable with him, as in any other public house in town.

WILLIAM LAMB.

Sept. 27, 1802. [12w6w.]

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 12awtf

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

As to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 13 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

*Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin O. Tiver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

On the Cross-street leading to Shockoe Warehouse.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS

Suiting the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (2ms)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 22d October, 1802. 12t

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Col. *Benjamin Temple*, dec. that valuable and well known

Tract of Land,

IN Hanover county, called *Garland's Neck*, lying on Pamunkey river, two miles from the courthouse, and twenty-four from the city of Richmond. This tract contains about 800 acres—its fertility is equal if not superior to any tract in the county. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, with out houses—good peach and apple orchards. There is also attached to the land an excellent two story store-house, and a large and commodious Granary at Littlepage's bridge. There are about 60 bushels of wheat sown on the plantation. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit for one half the purchase money, and two years credit for the other half. Bonds and approved security will be required, with a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment. Possession will be given by the first of January.

Will be sold at the same time and place the crop of Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. and about 4000 weight of Pork.

TEMPLE,

Executor of B. Temple.

November 8th, 1802. 12awtds.

SALE.

TO be sold on Friday the 26th instant, at French-Hay in Hanover, the crops of Wheat, Corn and Fodder made on the place, with Stock of every kind, Household and Kitchen Furniture, elegant and valuable. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required by PETER NELSON.

November 9th, 1802. 4t

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.

Coloured Plains, do.

Halfthicks, do.

Napp'd Cottons, do.

Coatings, do.

Blankets, by the bale or piece.

Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.

Antigua Rum, by the hhd.

Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiseham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is confidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Alexander Stuart*, dec. late of this county, are desired to come forward with them immediately, as we are about to pay up the balance of said estate to the legatees entitled thereto. As a similar notice has been once before given, this will be plead in bar to any claim that may appear after the money is out of our hands, the said legatees being residents of Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM POWELL, }

Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 8w‡

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1783 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle-Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdown, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.

James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A fresh Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 539 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3001 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.